

KEANE AMAZES THE PRELATES.

Ex-Rector of the Catholic University Addresses Schroeder.

A MESSAGE FROM LEO. Coming Trial of German Scholar Stirs America's Hierarchy.

FACTION LEADERS WARNED Pope Determined That the Washington Institution Shall Be Thoroughly American.

GATHERING OF HIGH PRIESTS Controversy Over the Alleged Schismatic Draws All the Great Churchly Lights to the National Capital.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The Journal's exclusive publication this morning of the details of Mr. Keane's proposed trial for neglect of duty as a professor and for conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Catholic University, made a profound sensation here to-day. Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, who will act as Mr. Keane's counsel, arrived this morning, and was immediately closeted with his client. The two closely scanned the Journal for hints to guide them as to the policy of the prosecution, but both refused to give out anything of their plans, further than that which was published as Mr. Keane's defense.

Owing to the fact that Dr. Conaty was invested with the insignia of a Monsignor, or prelate of the Papal household, there was an unusual concourse of church dignitaries here to-day. They are divided into two camps. One side contends that for the good of American institutions, Mr. Keane should be relegated to a position where his peculiar Old World notions would be innocuous; the other lauds the German leader as a brilliant scholar, and is merely race jealousy that inspires the attacks on Mr. Keane.

Keane's Message from Leo. Archbishop Keane was selected to make the oration to-day at Mr. Conaty's investiture. He took this occasion to review the attitude of the Holy Father toward the University. On this point he said:

"This is the Catholic University of America. It is truly and intensely Catholic and absolutely American. Its American character has been approved by the Holy Father, and he desires that it shall always continue so."

"After the University had been working six years certain whispered attacks were made against its Americanism. Pope Leo XIII. replied to these charges by the splendid approbation he pronounced on faculty, administration and students when the philosophical school was opened. A year ago these whispers and insinuations began again. After I was called to Rome the Holy Father sent for me and told me that he had ascertained that the attacks made on the University and its American character were all deliberately false. He declared that he was following my policy and at the same time attacking my plans, as in the instance of the Catholic University, are not approved by me. They are my worst enemies. They are refractory and nothing more. You are commissioned to so inform the Holy Father."

Schroeder is Dumbfounded. Archbishop Keane then continued impressively: "I may therefore assure you that no body of men nor any theologian, no intellectual despot nor any so-called leader of any faction, shall be allowed to destroy this University. It is the purpose of the Holy Father to foster true Catholicism and many Americanism."

Although delivered in the University Church, these bold and authoritative words created a sensation and the prelates looked at each other in amazement. Mr. Keane's close friend, who is Mr. Schroeder's close friend, on being asked to define "refractory," replied: "Oh, that is a word we sometimes use in regard to a brick that one cannot place in a wall."

The Hierarchy Attends. The meeting of Catholic archbishops to pass upon the affairs of the Catholic University has brought together a notable assemblage of Catholic dignitaries. All of the prominent figures of the Church are represented, including Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Martinelli, the papal delegate, Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Archbishop Chappelle, of Santa Fe; Archbishop Keane, the American representative at Rome; Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco; Bishop Farley, of New York; Bishop Foley, of Detroit; Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland; Bishop Maes, of Covington; Bishop Nolan, of Erie; Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Bishop Prendergast, and Monsignors Griffin, McMahon and Shewell.

The meeting of the directors of the University begins at 10 a. m. to-morrow. The directors are made up of the Cardinal and most of the archbishops, with five bishops and three lay members.

PARTED WITH DIAMONDS Camille D'Arville Runs Out of Money at Scranton—Her Check Refused.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 19.—The members of the Camille D'Arville Opera Company had an unpleasant experience last night and this morning, which temporarily stranded the company and almost prevented the keeping of the Syracuse engagement to-night. Miss D'Arville, with Albert Hart, "Wagoner," fame, and others gave "Fog Wagoner" at the Lyceum here last night to a small audience, failing to realize enough to pay expenses.

The agents of the New York company furnishing some of the costumes were demanding their money, and the advance agent of the company, Nat Roth, returned to Scranton last night to endeavor to straighten matters out. Miss D'Arville tendered a check for \$250, the amount necessary to make affairs even, but the check would not be accepted.

A local pawnbroker was found and Miss D'Arville pledged her diamond brooch and secured the money. The company then left for Syracuse, and the jewel ornament, which is said to be worth \$2,500, has since been redeemed.

LUETGERT JURY LOCKED UP.

Unable to Agree on the Sausage Maker's Guilt.

OUT FOR NIGHT NO. 2. Four Hold Out for Acquittal and Eight Want the Full Penalty.

GET COTS AND CIGARS. Luetgert Declares That Every Hour of Delay Increases His Chance of Getting Free.

THE ACCUSED FEELS HOPEFUL. Worn Out Jurymen Sleep in Court Room, Where Judge Tutill Will Call Upon Them This Morning for Their Verdict.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The Luetgert jury is locked up for the second night of its deliberations. The jury room has been carefully guarded all day, even the windows being shaded from outside observation, but in some way or other the information has filtered out that after six ballots four have settled down into an obstinate quartet for acquittal. These four men are Barker, Harley, Hobbs and Behrman, while the eight that are equally determined on conviction and the infliction of the death penalty are Boyd, Heckel, Bibby, Mahoney, Hosmer, Shaw, Franzen and Fowler.

To-night the jury will rest better than they did last night, having been provided with cots in the courtroom as a special favor by Judge Tutill. The judge, however, is determined that there shall be no inducement to report a disagreement until the jury has exhausted both itself and all arguments, and announced at 9 o'clock that the jury should be given another night for reflection, and that he would inquire as to the verdict to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A Worn Out Jury. Worn and weary, the jury early this morning resumed its deliberation of the evidence which lay piled up before it on a table in typewritten form. All discussion of the case ceased shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and the tired jurors slept. Some of them stretched themselves out on the long table in the jury room, and lay down on the floor with their heads on their arms, and a few dozed in their chairs. At 7 o'clock there was a stir with the jurors coming out of the jury room, and half an hour later it was served. After the meal was disposed of, the jurors were heard coming from the room which indicated that a discussion was in progress. Soon this ceased, and at 8:45 o'clock silence again reigned.

Luetgert Early Astir. At 8:45 o'clock the continued silence in the jury room was construed by those who are accustomed to the methods of juries as indicating that the jury was in the process of reaching a verdict, and was awaiting the arrival of Judge Tutill, who was due at 9:30.

Over in the jail Luetgert was early astir. By order of Jailer Whitman, the prisoner was permitted to leave his cell and exercise in the corridor alone, since the jury was in the process of reaching a verdict, and was awaiting the arrival of Judge Tutill, who was due at 9:30.

The big sausage maker soon lighted a cigar and continued his walk, seemingly in fairly good spirits. The big sausage maker slept well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. I could eat another in a little while, I believe. He was asked if he thought the jury is out makes it better for me.

State's Attorney Deneen spent the night after the adjournment of court in the neighborhood of the jury room, and proved physically this morning by the test he had secured.

It is still confident that the jury will return a verdict of guilty, and that the punishment will be the greatest known to the law, said the State's Attorney soon after he reached his office.

Prisoners Get Noisy. The 300 prisoners in the county jail evinced much the same spirit of restlessness this morning that is noticeable on the morning of the day when execution is made in the jail. They were nervous. Crowds of morbidly curious people who assembled on Dearborn avenue as early as 9 o'clock crowded the jail. They were noisy. The jail corridors, hung with shouts, and the jailers' voices distinguishable the words, "Hang up Schnack."

This outbreak referred to Inspector Schuyler, who had called on the police end of the Luetgert prosecution.

Jailer Whitman finally sent word to the prisoners that the court was in session, and that the prisoners would be kept in their cells all day without exercise. The threat did not have much effect, and it was some time before the prisoners were quieted.

Five minutes before the time set for the opening of the court the crowd in the courtroom was in marked contrast to that of yesterday. Instead of the pushing, nervous throng which packed the room yesterday, the court was quiet, and the crowd was made up of a few people, mostly lawyers, newspaper men and those interested in the trial were present. The row of benches which on yesterday were packed by many women in matinee costumes was empty.

At 10 o'clock Judge Tutill sent word that he was within easy reach and would patiently for a verdict. The gathering was notified that his presence was desired. Attorney Phalen was confident that the jury would be given another night for reflection, and that he would inquire as to the verdict to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

BOGART WILL CONTEST REVEALS BOGUS WILL FACTORY.

Men Charged with Forging a Will After the Farmer's Death, Making a Stranger His Legatee.

The Man Selected as Beneficiary Repudiates the Scheme and Collects Evidence to Show How the Remarkable Plot Was Worked.

A will factory, equipped to produce testaments, duly signed, sealed and witnessed, equipped to produce even the witnesses, and, moreover, the legatee—a ship where forgery might be wrought, perjury might be devised and testimony might be made to fit any condition—that would be the highest development in crime that is conceived and executed for pecuniary profit.

Vulgar burglary and brutal robbery have no place in the thoughts of conspirators who can hatch a pedigree to order and provide a device while you wait.

Is it possible that such a breeding place of sordid evil exists? That is a question for the courts to answer. The charge is made, and a part of the evidence is submitted.

Lewis M. Bayless, a man sixty-eight years old, charges that J. C. Braman and George M. McClure tried to lure him to represent himself as an old friend of the late Elbert H. Bogart, of Roslyn, L. I., and as a legatee of a false will to be attested by him. This charge he makes in an affidavit.

The same men, Braman and McClure, some time ago, produced a document purporting to be the will of the late Stephen C. Blanton, a rich and eccentric bachelor, naming Mrs. Martha Keery, the woman who conducted the house at which he lived, as his sole legatee. For \$100 they surrendered the document to Mrs. Keery's attorney. It proved to be merely a typewritten copy of a document known to be



in existence, and of no value.

Colonel Bayless, who is to be an attorney-at-law. As a fact, he has not been admitted to practice. McClure is said to be a chemist. A warrant for the arrest of McClure was issued by the court, and he is now in custody. The conduct of Braman is under consideration by the prosecuting officers.

A RICH FARMER'S ESTATE

Bogart Left Most of His \$100,000 to Charity and Friends and Acquaintances.

Elbert H. Bogart was a prosperous farmer who lived upon the broad acres that he filled, a couple of miles from Roslyn, L. I. His companions at his dwelling were the men he hired to work in his fields. He had neither wife nor children to share his prosperity. A sister and grandsons and granddaughters were his only relatives. His possessions were estimated to be worth \$100,000.

On August 4 of this year the childless farmer died, and in due order his body was buried. Great interest was taken by his acquaintances in the disposition of his property. When the will was read some were pleased and some were disappointed. The old farmer had bequeathed \$2,000 to each of his grandsons and granddaughters. To the Dutch Reformed Church of North Hempstead he bequeathed \$8,000; to School District No. 4, of Flower Hill, \$10,000; and to the Jones fund for the support of the poor, \$15,000. To his friend, Dr. J. H. Bogart, he bequeathed \$10,000; to his friend, Dr. J. H. Bogart, he bequeathed \$10,000; to his friend, Dr. J. H. Bogart, he bequeathed \$10,000.

A short time after the contents of the will was known, the attorney for the estate of the old farmer, Henry J. W. Eastman, and Dr. Bogart were informed that another will of Elbert H. Bogart, later in date than the will which they proposed to contest, had been discovered, and that they might receive information of this last will from J. C. Braman, attorney-at-law, at his office, No. 1433 Broadway.

Both Mr. Eastman and Dr. Bogart called at this law office.

In the office of J. C. Braman was a clerk, not the conventional young man who tips up his heels, holds calf-bound books in his lap and tells you that the attorney whose name is on the door is out at lunch, and may be back or may not be back. The clerk in Braman's office was more imposing than the man for whom he worked. His white hair and mustache told of three score years, his bearing told of a military training. Braman called him "Colonel" Bayless, in existence, and named him, L. M. Bayless was painted on the door of Braman's office. With his own hands he scratched the paint off the glass.

Bayless, in describing himself, says he is sixty-eight years old, that he served in the war with Mexico, and that he is entitled to be called "Colonel." Relating his association with Braman, he says that he suffered losses, and was compelled to work to

GULLOM BUSHES TO PLATT'S AID

Chicago Pledges a Big Sum to New York's Machine.

OTHER BOSSES COMING IN Whole Nation Contributing Sinews to the Platt Campaign.

THE JOURNAL CONFIRMED Gratitude for the Efforts of Eastern Capitalists in Electing McKinley Is Manifested.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 1900. Success of the Republican Machine in New York Means the Establishment of the Boss Power Throughout the Country.

Platt's call for \$3,000,000 from the leading State bosses of the Republican party has been cordially received. Two-thirds of this enormous campaign fund is to be furnished from half a dozen sources which have no connection with the City of New York beyond the common bond of political necessity.

Within three days after Platt made his appeal by telegraph to Hon. Quay, Lodge, Munley, Hanna and Mason, practically the whole of this enormous fund has been pledged and the Republican party of the country is afire with the same sort of patriotism that in the McKinley campaign of 1896 produced millions to be used for the election of the present Republican Administration. An active canvass is being made in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England, and protected Republican manufacturers, railroad corporations and trust magnates are responding in the same liberal spirit they exhibited last year. Platt may have acted upon the basis of a mere whim, to preserve the party integrity, it will be proved.

Continuation of the Journal's exclusive story of Platt's appeal to the bosses came yesterday from Chicago. Platt's telegrams to Quay, Lodge, Munley, Hanna and Mason, the day after he called a consultation of Chicago Republicans, after which Senator Gullom gave the following statement:

Situation Very Important. "The situation in New York, from a political view, is very important. I believe the Republicans should make a hard fight, and Mr. Platt has the correct idea when he calls for funds and help from the outside, for he will need both before the fight is over. While there are no secrets in the Republican party, there are some little points about election matters which should not be leaked in print. As it stands, I can say nothing further."

Senator Gullom's secretiveness with regard to Platt's call for funds is shared by the other bosses of the Republican party. When a Journal correspondent saw Senator Mason early yesterday, Platt's request had not been acted upon, but later in the day Mason called a consultation of Chicago Republicans, after which Senator Gullom gave the following statement:

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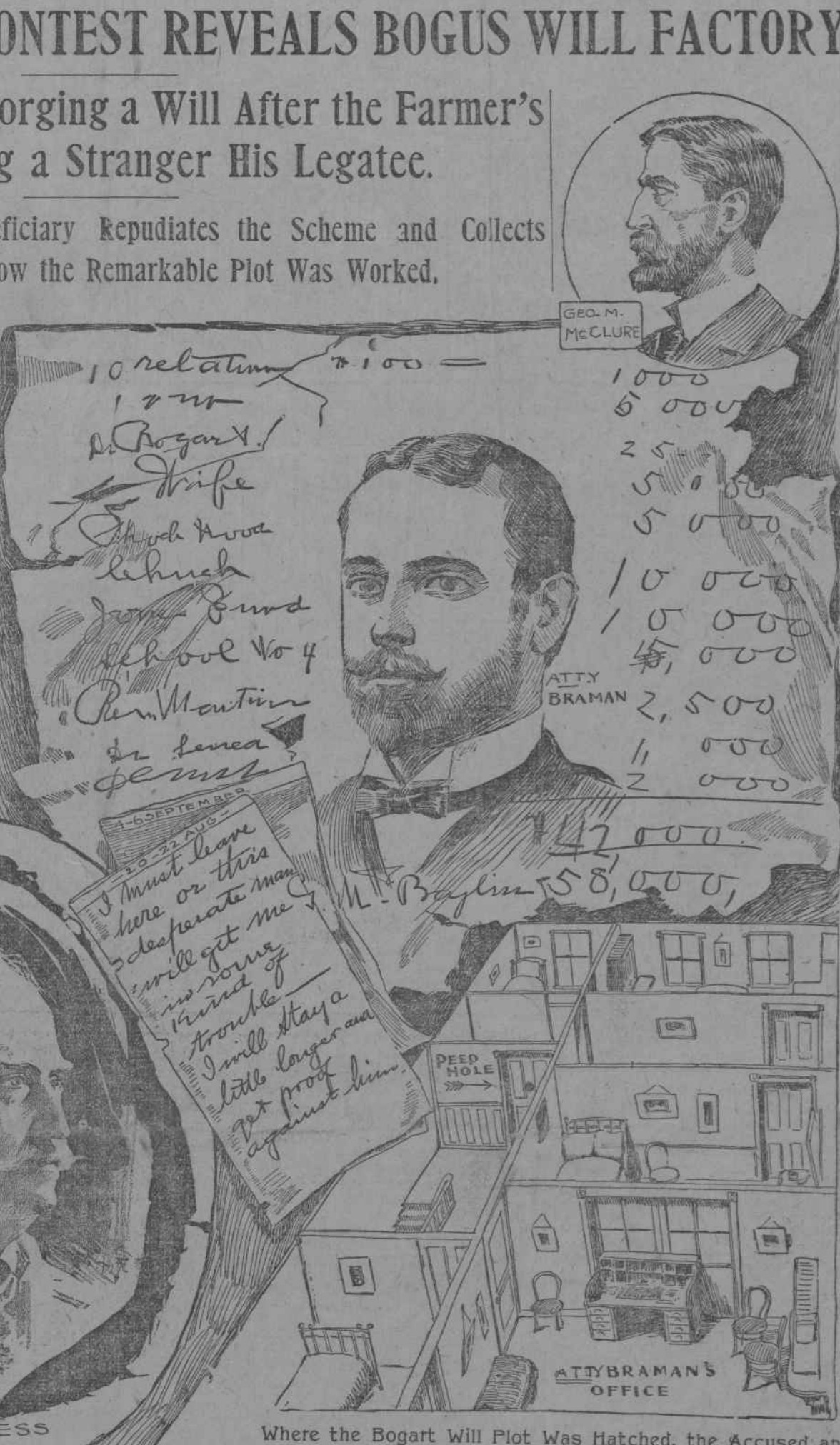
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Where the Bogart Will Plot Was Hatched, the Accused and Accuser.

"I must leave here or this desperate man will get me in some kind of trouble. I will stay a little longer and get proof against him." This is an extract from the leaf of Colonel L. M. Bayless's diary. He is an unwilling witness, he swears, to the operations of men who intended to make fortunes by fraudulently manipulating dead men's wills. The schemes, he avows, were hatched in the Broadway office of Joseph C. Braman, who was careful to have a peep hole in the rear door to provide against interruption. George M. McClure, for whom an order of arrest has been issued, always posed as "Lawyer" Braman's client. Braman always appeared in Braman's office ready to pose as the holder of an "original" will, although Braman has admitted he is not a lawyer. Colonel Bayless also declares that Braman wanted him to become a beneficiary in a fake will enterprise for the sum of \$58,000. Braman wrote the memoranda the fac-simile of which is shown.

That he might properly answer questions asked him on cross-examination. The Colonel explains that he did not know whether to stay in Braman's office or to leave, but, having no other place to go, he finally decided "that I would better stay and get positive proof of his rascality and the forging of this man's (Bogart's) will, and waiting to make me a legatee of the bulk of the fortune, some \$30,000 or \$35,000. He said some times, but he meant that I should receive \$35,000 after dividing with him."

It took me some time to really believe that the man was in earnest, and that he was not talking to get me to stay there in the office, until I found out by documents that he was actually in the business of forging a will, or making up a will purporting to be that of Elbert H. Bogart with McClure some time in February last. The date in February appeared to trouble them very much as Braman said they were trying to find a date when this man (Bogart) was able to come to Brooklyn or New York, so they would not hit upon a date when it could be proved he was actually confined to his house."

Hiding the Forged Will. The affidavit next relates to the plan for hiding and finding "their will," as Colonel Bayless describes the document, and this plan, he says, was discovered to him by Braman, indeed he never talked with McClure about the matter at any time. Braman told him, as he deposes, that if they could get into Bogart's house they would hide the will in a certain place, and then, after getting an order of Court to search for it, would triumphantly draw it from his secret depository.

That on Wednesday, August 25, 1897, Braman returned from Long Island," continues the affidavit, "and told me in confidence that there had been a will filed of this Mr. Bogart, drawn in 1884, and that they would now have to alter their will. I made the remark to him that 'rather than alter the will, I would rather make a new one, and make them from without, give them larger legacies, and in that manner would also take care of the religious societies, which Braman would give them \$100,000, and so, if there was any dispute after his (Braman's) will was filed, he thought they (Braman and McClure) could win the victory over to act on his (Braman's) will by giving them so large an amount."

Then came the visits of Mr. Eastman, the attorney for the Bogart estate, and of Dr. Bogart, one of the legatees of the old farmer, to Braman's office. Mr. East-

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